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THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION



OCTOBER, 1910

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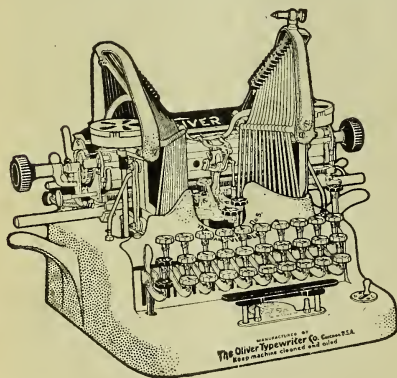
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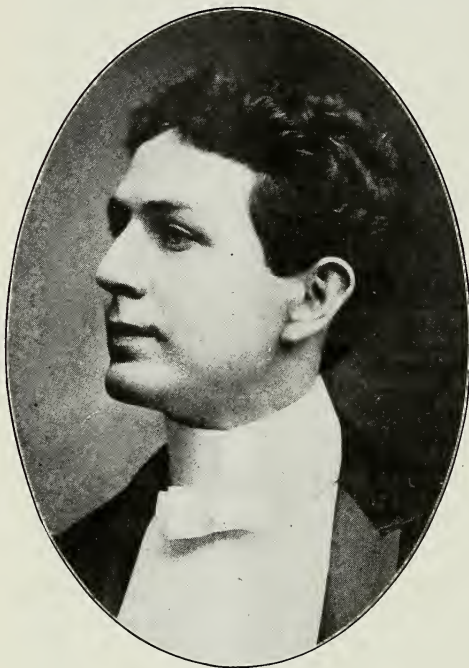
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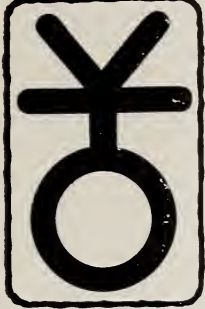
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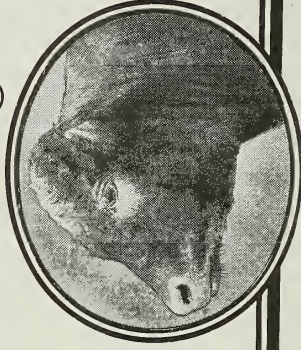
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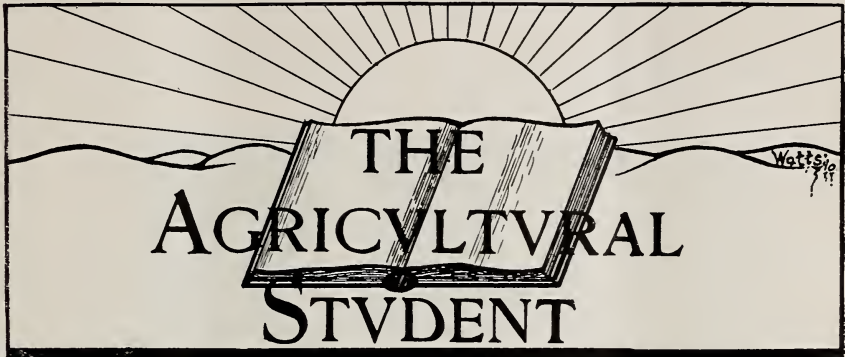
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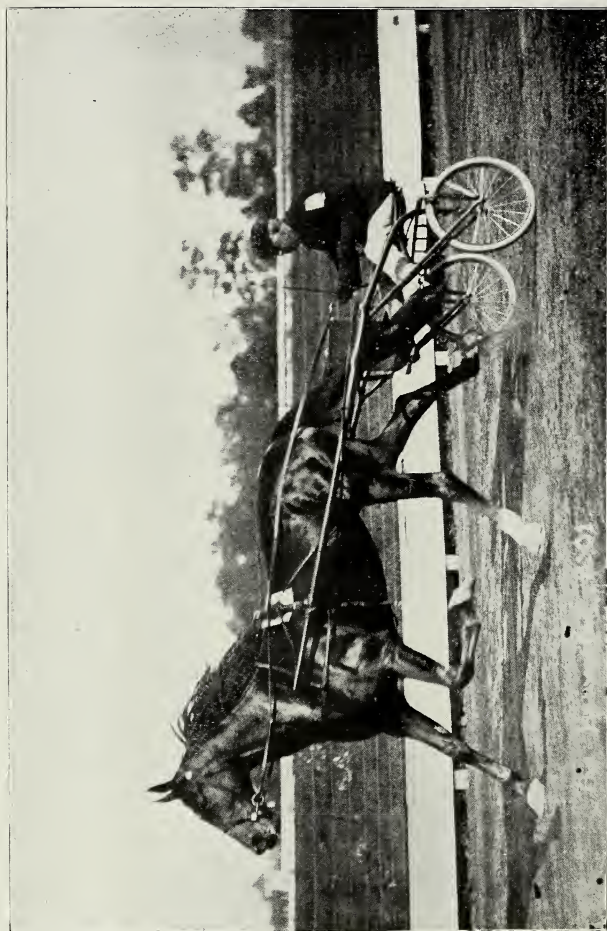


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THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Vol. XVII. OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OCTOBER, 1910 Number 2

The Port Clinton Peach District

By Prof. Wendell Paddock

Nearly every number of the western fruit journals that come to my table have beautifully illustrated write-ups of some orchard locality of the West. There are great areas of land for sale in those states, and this is one potent means of advertising. The localities advertised are mostly good fruit sections and the reports of enormous profits made in fruit growing are usually not greatly overdrawn. But that one does not need to travel to the Rocky Mountains or beyond in order to find ideal fruit growing localities and those, too, where large returns are being secured was abundantly proven to the writer in a recent visit to Port Clinton and vicinity.

To be sure there are numerous localities along the Lake Erie shore in Ohio where peaches are grown with a marked degree of success, but this particular locality appears to be especially favorably located as it is on a peninsula and thus protected by the influence of water on two sides. At any rate experience shows that they are practically certain of annual crops, the severe winter of eleven years ago being the most recent exception.

As we arrived at Port Clinton at noon on the Monday of the big week of Elberta shipments, the auction block was the first center of interest. This community is unique in this respect as I

know of no other places where peaches are sold in this manner.

The plan of carrying out the auction is as follows: A platform is built on the sidewalk of one of the principal streets of the town. This is the auction block and an auction of peaches is held here each afternoon throughout the season. From ten to twenty buyers are usually on hand and some of them remain throughout the season. They come not only from the larger cities of Ohio, but from surrounding states as well. The fruit growers drive their loads up to the block where, in less time than it takes to tell it, the auctioneer sells the fruit to the highest bidders. The loads are then driven to the car or the boat, where they are unloaded and the grower receives his money.

Those growers who dispose of their fruit in this way grade their peaches and pack them in bushel baskets. The grading is done with a machine and the peaches are sorted into five sizes which are designated as extras, AA, A, B and culls. At that time the three grades AA, A and B were selling on the average for \$1.50, \$1.00 and 50c respectively per bushel. At the present time, one week later, B's are retailing on the Columbus market at \$1.50 per bushel. This would indicate that there surely is something wrong with the system of distribution. On this particular day

there were 15 or 20 loads in line and they were continually coming and going.

The next point of interest was the association building and the association method of handling peaches at Gypsum. Here we found a large fruit packing house equipped with seven grading machines and other equipment necessary for the rapid handling of peaches by the carload. This business is owned and managed by the growers and a manager is employed to look after the sales as well as the many other details involved in grading, packing and selling a large number of carloads of fruit each season. In this case the grower's responsibility ceases when he delivers the unsorted peaches to the association building. Here they are run through the graders, packed and sold in carload lots. Thus the small grower has the same chance on the market as the owner of large orchards, as indeed is also true with the auction system. But the association system has many advantages and should give better results.

There were 4,000 bushels of peaches in the packing house on the evening of this particular day and it is said that this year's crop will bring the growers of this general locality greater returns than ever before.

Visits were made to a number of orchards and they were mostly found to be in a thrifty condition and well cared for. There is a noticeable appearance of thrift among the farm houses; crops are good and the corn crop much better than in many other sections. But the orchards are scattered as a rule, sometimes several farms will be passed where no attempt is made to grow orchards. One wonders at this particularly since the soil has a dark, rich appearance, but on inquiry we find that the dark colored land is not peach

land, in fact peach trees do not succeed in it at all. But here and there are found patches of a lighter colored, clay-loam soil which has been found to be particularly adapted to peach growing. The darker soil is, however, adapted to apple growing, in most cases, but strange to say but comparatively few apples are grown. Then many kinds of truck crops as well as the small fruits succeed very well.

The question of drainage is important since the land is not very high above the level of the lake. We notice at once that the peach trees are all grown upon the top of rather high ridges with corresponding ditches between each two rows of trees. This is for the purpose of keeping the peach roots above the surface of the water at all times and to provide immediate drainage during wet weather. Clean cultivation is given at all times and but few attempt to grow cover crops. Consequently the question of how to keep up the supply of organic matter in the soil is attracting much attention. Especially so in the cases where the second orchard is now occupying the land. Some of the growers contemplate feeding stock during the winter for the sole purpose of getting a supply of stable manure.

The so-called pump land is interesting. In this case the water table appears to be so near the surface of the ground and the country so level that drainage by ordinary means is impossible. Power pumps or lifts of various kinds are used in such cases to pump the water into dredged canals. The lift that we saw was an endless belt arrangement. A six-horse power gasoline engine can raise a large quantity of water at slight expense with this apparatus, particularly since the lift is but a few feet. As the surrounding

land is ideal for gardening the thought at once comes to mind, how easy it would be to reverse operations with the water lift and irrigate the land during the time of drought.

The value of an orchard in good condition and of bearing age in this locality is difficult to estimate. The prices asked for the valuable orchards in the West are based upon the returns that have actually been received from the trees through a series of years. The same process of reasoning will hold equally well in our own state. The comparatively low annual return of \$150 an acre means that the orchard is paying interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on a valuation of \$2500 per acre. Yet in spite of facts and figures we can imagine that it will be a long time before such prices will obtain in Ohio. But there is not the slightest reason why we shouldn't ask and receive what our land is worth. In fact returns of \$400

per acre and possibly more have been secured from these orchards. While many of us are apt to make light of the Westerner's ways of advertising and the claims they make of enormous yield and returns, we can honestly wish that the simple truth might be known in regard to the possibilities of our own state. There are simply thousands of acres of land in various portions of Ohio that are well adapted to fruit growing and it is a pity that this land cannot be put to its best use.

We left this thriving locality on the peninsula with a pronounced case of orchard fever, a malady to which we are quite susceptible. No doubt if we were not amassing a fortune in our present calling in common with many other professors, a change of occupation would soon be made. In any event I can imagine no better future for a young man than that of becoming a progressive horticulturist in the state of Ohio.

Harvesting the Potato Crop

By J. F. Keller

The most economical and satisfactory method of harvesting the potato crop depends on the acreage to be handled.

With an acreage of less than five perhaps the cheapest method is to plant the crop in checks 24 to 28 inches both ways, and lift out the tubers with a potato spade. The work can be done surprisingly rapid by a good workman. The yield of the crop planted in this way nearly equals the drill method of planting.

As the growing of the country's supply of potatoes has drifted into the hands of the commercial grower or specialist largely (the general farmer contributing a very small per cent. now-a-

days apart from the village market), it demands a speedy and economical means of harvesting the crop. Noting this necessity, manufacturers have designed near perfect implements for this work. I may say that to get all the tubers out of the ground, and make a complete separation of soil and crop, the operation must be done mostly above the surface level. This calls for an elevator digger. No shovel or plow digger yet designed meets the requirements of the commercial grower. And allow me to emphasize the importance of investing in a strong, well-built machine, as conditions will arise at times which are very trying on the best con-

structed machines and which would put out of commission the light, so-called two-horse diggers. Plan to use four horses (2breast) where the acreage is large, though where conditions for digging are good and the acreage moderate two good farm horses will do the work. For the general good of the crop, and especially for light draft on machine and team at harvest, follow level culture as nearly as practicable,

width, as the draft of the wide machine is lighter on account of more capacity for separation. It is also found that the narrower machines cut many out-growing tubers.

The most desirable machines are equipped with elevator aprons, composed entire of cross bars. This class of elevator will take the smallest tubers out of the ground, as any that may pass through the top tier of bars are



Potato Harvesting on the Farm of J. F. Keller, Newark, Ohio

otherwise all the soil ridged above the level is a surplus to be handled by machine and team. So important is this matter that we always press down the slight ridges that follow continuous one way cultivation during the season with a steel fill roller, covering two or three rows at a through. This also breaks the crusted surface and allows the earth to pass quickly through the elevator, making light draft and the best of separation. A twenty-two inch width machine is to be preferred over a less

engaged by the return tier and are left on the surface. This class of apron cannot clog and are very durable. The rear of the best machines is fitted with a rowing basket and a vine and weed separator that deposits the vines and accumulations between the rows. This rear end arrangement also assists materially in the separation where soil conditions are not of the best.

Machines are now to be had that deliver the potatoes in bushel crates, replacing with empties as occasion may

require by an assist operator. These machines are filled with steel slatted dump crates and are designed to dump the potatoes in win-rows by the use of a foot lever operated by the driver. This arrangement is designed for use where conditions bar the use of the regular crate.

The use of the picker machine demand high class general conditions for harvesting, as all objects as large as potatoes must necessarily pass into the crates. It should be observed that this class of machine cannot be used only on a thoroughly ripened crop, otherwise so large a per cent. of the tubers will float over, clinging to the vines, that the saving of labor by its use is greatly lessened. The picking arrangement is removable and the machine can be used as an ordinary digger.

Harvesting should begin as soon as the crop is fully ripened. This is indicated by the refusal of the potatoes to cling to the vines when lifted from the hill. Some forms of disease may develop or advance from an incipient to a malignant form in the tubers after maturity if the crop is not harvested promptly. Our crop consists of varieties that mature in succession, so that harvesting is continuous. This avoids the employment of a long list of workers and the necessity of doing the work in a rush, whether conditions are good or bad.

We begin the work by distributing a line of bushel crates across the field at such distance apart as to allow each picker to fill a half bushel bucket between each crate. The object is to avoid carrying filled buckets more than is necessary. The filled crates are care-

fully placed lengthwise on the dug rows. This allows all the rows to be dug before any are moved to the storage rooms, if it is desired to do so. Also by setting aside a row or two of crates the storage truck passes close to the line of crates and is easily and quickly loaded. As the harvesting of a large potato crop requires the expenditure of much physical force, even with the best equipment and system, these seemingly small matters count for much in the long run and ought not be overlooked.

Our storage truck is fitted with a 16 ft. flat rack, and accommodates three rows of crates (39 crates), which makes a fair load over soft ground. This truck is backed into the storage rooms and the potatoes dumped at the rear end, and if the potatoes are in good condition may be piled to a depth of five or six feet with **safety**.

It may be well to mention that in hot sunny weather potatoes deteriorate rapidly, both in appearance and table quality, if left exposed on the surface for more than a very few hours. In case the potatoes are to be hauled some distance to be cared for immediate shipment, sacks may take the place of crates, as these load to better advantage for long wagoning.

Our plan is to crate and deliver all grades of potatoes into the storage rooms. The various grades are made at the final sorting later on. We always have a herd of 50 to 100 head of 60 to 80 pound shotes ready to banquet for a couple of months on potatoes that fall below our requirements, and a contented and thrifty lot they are as soon as they become friendly with the new diet.

The Pollination of Plants

By Wm. Bembower, '11

For the purpose of seed production plants have developed an exceedingly great variety of adaptations.

Pollination or the transfer of pollen from the stamens to the female sexual organs of the higher plants is an important step in the process. A few of the large number of adaptations to effect this purpose will be considered in this article.

Plants may be divided into two great groups; those which are self-pollinated and those which are cross-pollinated. These classes overlap to a greater or less extent.

Self-pollination tends to produce a deteriorating effect on plants, while cross-pollination gives the offspring a tendency to vary, which enables them to better adapt themselves to changing environments or any difficult conditions.

Some plants are self- or close-pollinated as a matter of circumstance. The pollen may be shed and the stigmas mature within the bud before it opens. Then, too, the stigmatic surface may be placed beneath the stamens so that the pollen will fall directly onto it when it is discharged, or, the filament of the anther will become curved gradually or suddenly as a result of some stimulus, throwing the pollen on the stigmatic surface.

As self-pollination often produces a deteriorating effect, often tending to atavism, it will be interesting to note some of the adaptations of plants to effect cross-pollination.

One of the simpler ways of doing this is to have stamens develop before the stigma or visa versa. Then when the

pollen is shed it cannot pollinate itself, but will have to come in contact with the stigmatic surface of another flower. In other cases the staminate and pistillate flowers will be born on different plants or the pistle may be born high above the stamens.

These and other adaptations bring about the necessity for some agent as a means for the transfer of the pollen.

This may be effected by the wind or by animal carriers. In wind-pollinated, or anemophyllous plants, the pollen is powdery and large amounts of it need to be produced. It has been estimated that with the Indian corn, which comes in this class, there are over seven thousand pollen grains produced for each ovule that becomes pollinated.

With some water plants the pollen is transferred to the stigma by the water.

To insure the pollen being retained on the stigmatic surface a sticky fluid is secreted by the plant which will retain any pollen which may happen to fall on it. Special feathery appendages may be developed which will increase the stigmatic surface.

The transfer of pollen by means of animals, including insects, birds and snails, seems to be a more economic method.

In order to secure their aid in this matter plants offer certain inducements as food in the pollen and nectar, perfumes, or gay colors.

As insects visit the flowers, they usually confine themselves to one species and thus as they fly from flower to flower, they are sure to retain some pollen, on the hairy or scaly covering on their bodies, to be deposited on the flowers visited later.

The pollen-collecting insects will have a large amount of pollen, some of which will be sure to fall on each flower visited.

The flowers which offer nectar usually secrete it at places where it will be necessary for the insect to brush past the stigmatic surface first, then past the anthers. This will be especially noticeable in those flowers having two-sided floral structures, as the clovers and other legumes. In such a case pollen which has been brushed off of a previous flower will be deposited on the stigmatic surface of those visited later, thus bringing about cross-pollination.

The length of the corolla tube, at the base of which the nectar is often secreted, will usually determine the kind of insect which will visit it. This is the reason why the red clover is dependent on the bumble bee. The honey bee cannot fulfill the mission, as his tongue is too short or the flower tube is too long, whichever way you wish to put it.

Perfumes seem to be an effective attraction, the sense of smell being well developed with insects. This fact may be well seen when bees, wasps and hornets are attracted in large numbers to window screens of kitchens where preserving is going on.

Night blooming flowers seem to be much more generally sweet scented than the day blooming ones, which probably serves to attract the night flying moths. Some flowers have been observed to be odorous only during the few hours that the insects which pollinate them are on the wing.

Some flowers, instead of being sweet scented, have the odor of carion, thus offering an attraction to carion flies.

The color of flowers seems to determine to some extent the visitors which will be attracted to them. It has been

found that red, black and blue flowers attract bees and butterflies, while dull yellow, purple and brown ones attract flies. However, it has been worked out that insects are quite near-sighted. It has been determined that butterflies and moths cannot see distinctly at a greater distance than five feet, while bees and flies cannot see more than two feet, although their attention might be attracted at a slightly greater distance.

The inconspicuous flowers are usually of the wind-pollinated type.

The arrangement of flowers in clusters, as racemes, panicles and umbells, may be considered as a distinct advantage. Insects may thus be able to visit sixty or more individual flowers per minute, which would be impossible where the flowers are widely separated.

The principal insect visitors of entomophylous plants are bees, flies, moths, butterflies and beetles, with a few belonging to other classes.

The humming bird is an important factor in the pollination of certain long-tubed flowers. In its efforts to gather nectar it transfers pollen from flower to flower. This is an extremely important agent in South America.

Snails also effect some pollination as they slowly crawl from flower to flower in certain plants.

Under artificial conditions, as the forcing of crops in green houses where insects do not have access, it often becomes necessary to pollinate by hand, which is a slow and tedious process.

A machine has recently been perfected for the purpose of artificial pollination of red clover.

Investigations along these lines apparently have not gone very far in this country, but the future seems to have some developments in store for the horticulturist of tomorrow.

Good Roads and Better Schools

By Logan Walter Page, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture

A person rarely takes to a proposition until he is convinced of its merits, or that it will have a beneficial effect on his interests. This is true in every line of business and in every phase of life, and it is especially true when the proposition involves the expenditure of money or labor. The improvement of our public roads requires the expenditure of both money and labor. It is plain, therefore, that those from whom the money and labor for improving our roads must come must first be convinced that it will inure to their beneficial interests and general welfare.

This has been one of the greatest obstacles to road improvements. After more than ten years of active campaigning to emphasize the necessity for the work, its importance has not been fully realized by the people. Some of them, in fact, many of them, thoroughly appreciate the vast economic and social advantages which will result from good roads, but the majority do not. A reversal of this majority will be the greatest achievement yet attained by the agitation for road improvement, and the only method whereby that may be accomplished is through a systematic education of the people as to the benefits which will accrue to them.

The advantages of good roads extend to every citizen, whether he live in city or country; and to every enterprise, whether it be agricultural, manufacturing, or mining. All are more or less dependent on the common highways as an avenue of the commercial transportation, and in proportion as these highways are improved so as to facilitate transportation are they benefited thereby. These benefits have been carefully

computed and estimated in dollars and cents, and so enormous have they been thus demonstrated to be that they present a convincing argument to any thinking man of the importance and necessity for road improvement.

But there are other elements of advantage which more urgently recommend the improvement of our roads. Advantages which deserve far more serious consideration than any financial advantages which we may gain, and which cannot be measured according to any monetary standard, but must be looked for in the elevation of our citizenship and the moral and intellectual advancement of our people.

Most of our cities and towns have good streets and driveways, which facilitate business and recreation. The people live close together, and social and friendly intercourse is easy. The schools and churches are within easy reach of all. So our urban population has ample facilities for business, for recreation, for social intercourse, and for attendance upon church and school.

It is different, however, with the two-thirds of our people who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and live away from the centers of business and population. They have not the paved streets and good roads of the cities and towns. They live apart from each other and have no roads such as afford easy and convenient means of transacting business, of social intercourse, and regular attendance upon church and school. To them will flow the maximum of benefits from improved roads. Improved roads will bring them in closer touch with the centers of progress. It will give them enlarged ideas and assist them to adopt

the new methods which are so necessary for them to keep pace with the march of progress along other lines, and as they advance so will our civilization. As they advance so will our entire country, and in equal ratio.

Good roads would revolutionize our country schools. Contrast the lot of the country child on his way to school in winter with that of the city child with only a few blocks of paved streets to walk. Our country child, with satchel over shoulders and lunch basket in hand, must leave the cheerful fireside of home from half an hour to an hour before school opens in order to be there on time. The roads are wet and muddy many months of the year. The country is open and the cold winds are unmerciful in their attacks upon him. So that, by the time he reaches the school house, which is often unscientifically ventilated and poorly heated, his feet are so cold and his body so chilled that he is unfit for study or recitation most of the day, and the exposure and chilling of the body invite pneumonia and other diseases.

These conditions cause broken and irregular attendance. They create an aversion in the child for the school room instead of a pride in punctual attendance and studious advancement. Not only this, but a mother hates to see her children trot off to school two or three miles away in cold, bad weather. She fears that the injurious effects upon the body from the exposure will do greater harm than the beneficial effects upon the mind will do good. She realizes that a vigorous mind can only dwell in a healthy body, and that it would be a misdirected exercise of maternal care to force her children to school under conditions of exposure which endanger their bodily health.

Improved roads would be a great fac-

tor in reducing the percentage of illiteracy which exists throughout the country. Our present illiteracy cannot be reduced to any appreciable extent except by marshalling all of the children, both city and country, into the school rooms. This can only be accomplished by a system of compulsory education. Some of our states have already passed compulsory education laws, and in many other states the sentiment in favor of such laws is so pronounced as to indicate their early enactment. These laws prove a blessing when wisely framed and properly administered. There are no obstacles to their efficient administration in our cities. Everybody is in close proximity to the school-houses and can easily reach them with but little exposure in the worst weather. But in the rural districts, the opposite is true. If all of the roads were in good condition so as to remain high and dry it would be possible to successfully enforce such a law even in the rural districts, but with the present condition of the most of the roads, it is impracticable. And the states in their efforts to thus bestow a blessing upon their children would be attempting an unkind benefaction for which they would pay by a resultant loss in the physique and mental vigor of our future generations.

In addition, improved roads would make possible a new system of central schools, which would insure better schools at less cost. Some scheme could be devised for carrying the children to and from school, which would be impossible over our present bad roads and with the small and badly located schools in most country communities. It would be possible under such a system for one school centrally located to receive all of the children within a radius of from four to five miles. This would make it

possible to establish graded schools in all of the rural districts. Large and commodious buildings could be provided, more competent teachers could be employed, and all the modern facilities for teaching supplied at a minimum cost. This would reduce the tax levy upon the patrons, provide a better school for the children, and elevate the moral and social tone of the community.

This is being done now in some of our states that have improved their roads. Indian and Ohio have each improved about one-third of their roads, and in these states the schools are being consolidated. The small school-house of one room is being replaced by a central school-house of half a dozen rooms and as many teachers. Wagons are sent out every morning to gather the children up and take them to school and to take them home every evening. All the children within a radius of several miles are thus taken to one school. It is found to cost less proportionately to build and equip one large central school-house than it does to build and equip several smaller ones. Libraries and reading rooms are provided for these schools, lecture courses are easily arranged, and the children being brought together in such large numbers are properly graded; class spirit is engendered, and greater pride and love for the school room fostered.

Church attendance would also be stimulated by road improvement. When one has a nice smooth road to travel over he doesn't mind driving three or four miles to church. Small congregations would thus be augmented. The people would become interested in and take a pride in their churches. Larger and more comfortable churches would be built, and both children and grown people would attend church more regularly than they do now with our bad

roads and distant and uncomfortable churches; for church going is not only beneficial from the religious atmosphere which pervades them, but there is also an attractive social feature connected with them which is a benefit and a blessing to the people.

The school and churches of a community are its greatest moral and educational forces. Next to them, perhaps, stands rural mail delivery, which brings the people of the rural districts in daily touch with the cities and business world. It places in their hands the daily papers, magazines, and all of the current literature of the country, so that they may be as well informed as to what is transpiring in the political, literary and commercial world as their brothers in the city. The beneficial effects of this service upon the happiness and comforts of our rural population is immeasurable, and nothing contributes to its efficiency and regularity more than improved roads.

The importance of improving our roads is so great that it demands the most serious consideration of every one. It should command our immediate and persistent efforts. Both old and young have an interest in it. They should all be educated to a realization of its importance and bearing on their welfare; the old ones so they may begin the work of improvement, and the young ones so they will be prepared and willing to take up the work begun and carry it forward to a high degree of perfection.

To this end it would be a wise policy to include in our school courses, both high school and college, a course in road construction and maintenance. Such a course would give our boys and girls rudimentary training as to the importance and advantages of improved roads. It would instill in them a desire and an

ambition to have them and a sufficient knowledge of the subject to enable them to co-operate intelligently with the men in charge of road work. It will teach them that by the exercise of a little knowledge and the judicious expenditure of a little money and labor much of the hardships of farm life may be softened and its isolation dispelled, and that equal pleasure and comfort may be extracted from life in the country as may be derived from city life.

If our rural population can be brought to a realization of this, the prevailing tendency to flock from the farm to the city will cease. They will immediately begin to agitate the question of improved roads and to build them. As the roads are improved the rural districts will become more attractive, the farmers will continue to farm and to do so more intelligently, the congested population of the cities will begin to flow from their alleys to the healthy atmosphere of the farm and become producers instead of idle consumers, and our country will march forward to greater industrial attainments and a higher and nobler civilization.

The educational and social advantages, therefore, which will flow from

improved roads are manifold. It is of prime importance to the whole American people that these advantages be realized to the fullest extent. It is important to those who inhabit our cities because the brain and morals of the city are constantly replenished from the farm home, where we find our most ideal home life. It is the infusion of good healthy blood from the country into that of the city which maintains the poise between the ravages of the baser forces at work to undermine our civilization, and those which tend to uplift and elevate it. All these advantages are important to those who inhabit our rural districts because of their direct influence upon their welfare. And any measure which benefits every American citizen, adds to the moral, economic and intellectual advancement of our country, and places the daily news of the world and of our own country in the hands of our rural population, will prove a blessing to the entire country and add strength and character to our nation.—Written for The National Grange by Logan Waller Page, Director Office of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

GUMPTION ON THE FARM.

The last dry leaf comes sifting down
To join the rest;
The giant tree stands bare and brown
On hilly crest;
An endless stretch of leaden sky
Is bending low;
And silently comes flapping by
A lonely crow.

—Farm Journal.

The Fence Posts of Iowa

The U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that the farmers of the single state of Iowa use every year \$1,400,000 worth of new fence posts, which cost the equivalent of \$600,000 for setting them in the ground. Further, the department officials believe that a part of this expenditure might be saved.

The opportunity for economy is found, first, in using the kind of posts which, taking into account both cost and durability, are cheapest in the long run, and, secondly, by treating the posts to prevent decay, particularly those which decay most quickly. When a farmer sets a post which will have a comparatively short life, he loses not only through having to buy a new post but also because of the additional labor involved in setting it. It is true that in both cases no money outlay may be involved, for he may set the posts himself, after getting them from his own woodlot. Of the posts used last year in Iowa, seventy per cent., it is estimated, were grown on the farms where they were used, or were obtained from other farmers or woodlot owners, and only thirty per cent. were bought from lumber dealers. Nevertheless, the farmer is out his labor and the part of the product of his woodlot which is used up, even though he does not pay out any cash.

The facts concerning the use of fence posts in Iowa were brought out by an investigation which the Department of Agriculture has been making through inquiries sent to farmers. Several thousand replies have been used in compiling the figures, which, combined with statistics issued by the Iowa State Board of Agriculture as to the number of farmers and the acreage, furnished the to-

tals. According to these totals about 10,000,000 posts are called for yearly to build and repair fences on 209,163 farms, of an average size of $158\frac{1}{2}$ acres each.

The average life of a fence post is stated to be fourteen years and the average cost 13.7 cents. There is, however, great difference in the lasting properties of different woods. Osage orange lasts more than five times as long as willow does, and for length of service it heads the list of post timbers in the state. The comparative life of other posts is shown in the following list, ranging from the longest period to the shortest: Red cedar, locust, white oak, northern white cedar (or arborvitae), catalpa, black walnut, butternut, red oak and willow.

The average cost of posts varies for different woods, and for the same woods in different localities. Red cedar is most expensive, at an average of $26\frac{3}{4}$ cents each, and willow the cheapest, at 6 cents.

Taking into consideration the time a post will last, and the cost of buying it and setting it in the ground, the conclusion must be drawn that the osage orange post is the most economical in Iowa, followed by white oak, locust, catalpa, red cedar, black walnut, butternut, willow, white cedar, and red oak, in the order named.

Comparatively few posts of some of these woods are used. Catalpa and butternut together do not constitute one per cent., while white oak exceeds forty per cent. From white oak, the highest, the numbers used range down in the following order: White cedar, osage orange, red cedar, willow, black walnut, locust, butternut and catalpa. A few

posts are cut from other woods. Nearly or quite one-half of all the posts were round, indicating that most of the trees cut were too small to split.

The low place attained by black walnut and butternut, generally rated high in lasting properties, is probably due to the fact that the posts were round and small, and therefore largely sapwood which decays quickly. The life of such posts would be much extended by giving them preservative treatment. Preservative treatment increases the life of all wooden posts and more than doubles the period of usefulness of those which

are most sapwood. The two million dollars spent yearly by Iowa farmers in buying and setting fence posts might be materially lessened by putting into practice the well-known methods of wood preservation. It costs much less to treat a post than to buy a new one and set it in the ground, and in addition much wood could be saved for other purposes. The Department of Agriculture has made a special study of practical methods of preserving farm timbers, so that it is able to inform interested inquirers how to do this for themselves.

OHIO AGS. AT INDIANA STATE FAIR.

There were several members of the Ohio Agricultural College at the Indiana State Fair, held at Indianapolis, Sept. 11 to 15.

Prof. C. S. Plumb judged all breeds of dairy cattle. From the talk of the exhibitors generally, it was evident that his placings gave entire satisfaction. With Prof. Plumb in the ring were Thomas Rouse, A. O. Williams and Clark Wheeler, who went there to see the dairy cattle.

L. G. Wright was with his brother-in-law, E. L. Hehring, who was a heavy winner in Holsteins. Walter McCoy had charge of the Angus steers belonging to his father. C. R. George looked after Berkshires from Sheffield Farm at Glendale, Ohio. M. F. Detrich was with Carpenter and Ross. S. R. Guard attended the fair on his way back to school.

The Ohio students were particularly interested in the Purdue exhibit, which occupied its own building. Anyone

who sees the impression which Purdue makes on the crowds is bound to favor the proposed permanent O. S. U. building on the Ohio State Fair grounds.

THE CROPS OF 1910.

The indicated grain production of the United States this season compares with the records of 1909 as represented in the following bushels:

	1910	1909
Corn	2,900,000,000	2,772,000,000
Wheat . . .	675,000,000	737,000,000
Oats	1,050,000,000	1,007,000,000
Barley . . .	150,000,000	170,000,000
Rye	32,000,000	32,000,000

Total . . 4,807,000,000 4,718,000,000

This shows an increase of about 100,000,000 bushels over that of 1909 and about 300,000,000 more than the annual average for the past five years.

The number of farm animals in the country, as estimated for January 1, 1910, was 170,000,000, as compared with 181,000,000 a year previous.

Advantages Derived from the Show Ring

By L. G. Wright

The opportunity of being out on the circuit with cattle and attending the various state fairs is one which is not afforded to everyone. It places a person in a position to see the great breeders as they really are, or as one might say, to catch them off their guard. A great opportunity is afforded one by meeting these great men and obtaining their views on the breed which they have championed. In this way one is able to get a clear idea of the type for which they were breeding and why they breed for such a type.

If one is wide awake and on the alert, he will be able to get a type firmly fixed in mind which will be of great benefit in the future breeding of the class of live stock which he may choose.

Another advantage is seeing a large number of first class animals of different breeds together and to see them passed on by different judges. Of course, the various judges do not place the animals in the same relation to each other.

This fact may be surprising at first and a feeling of uncertainty may come upon you in regard to the whole matter, but closer observations will show that they have the essentials the same, but there is a slight difference in type. Despite all this difference with regard to what is the best type, one is sure sooner or later to get a type of his own fixed in mind.

When a person contemplates starting in the live stock business there is always

a debate in his mind as to what breed is best adapted to his needs and conditions and which will be the most profitable for him to take up. It seems to me that the fair affords an excellent opportunity for the study of breeds. It is here that you find them all together and are able to study them by comparison. When you want to discover the best points of a breed, you only need to go to one of the promoters of that breed; on the other hand, the undesirable qualities are readily obtained from a promoter of an opposing breed. By studying both sides in this manner, it seems that a conservative estimate could be made.

There is still another advantage of the fair circuit from the point of view of the student of live stock and that is the valuable training which can be obtained in regard to the showing of animals. This seems to be quite an art and is only done consistently after considerable experience.

Now, I desire to make an appeal to the students of live stock to make an effort to spend at least one summer in the fair circuit. What Ohio wants today is better live stock and this duty of improving the breeds falls on the younger generations. The breeders of today who are making a success of the live stock business are men who have made it a life-long study and who have a type firmly fixed in mind and then stay by that type.

Ohio Extension School

The Agricultural Extension Department has arranged for the holding of 77 Extension Schools this season. One school has been allowed each of 77 counties, and as many as four schools are in operation at one time. The season opened Aug. 22 and closes March 17. The schedule as has been arranged is as follows:

Aug. 22-26—Perry Co., Thornville.
 Aug. 29-Sept. 2—Athens Co., Coolville
 Oct. 10-14—Clinton Co., Blanchester;
 Guernsey Co., Cambridge.
 Oct. 17-21—Pike Co., Piketon; Belmont Co., Barnesville.
 Oct. 24-28—Scioto Co., Lucasville; Jefferson Co., Mt. Pleasant; Richland Co., Mansfield.
 Oct. 31-Nov. 4—Brown Co., Georgetown; Monroe Co., Woodsfield.
 Nov. 7-11—Clermont Co., New Richmond; Noble Co., Summerfield; Erie Co., Berlin Heights.
 Nov. 14-18—Lawrence Co., Ironton; Muskingum Co., Dresden; Ottawa Co., Port Clinton. (?)
 Nov. 21-25—Jackson Co., Jackson; Coshocton Co., Coshocton; Lucas Co., Maumee.
 Nov. 28-Dec. 2—Gallia Co., Gallipolis; Harrison Co., Scio; Knox Co., Centerville.
 Dec. 5-9—Meigs Co., Rutland; Tuscarawas Co., Canal Doven; Morrow Co., Mt. Gilead; Geauga Co., Burton.
 Dec. 12-16—Washington Co., Lowell; Carroll Co., Magnolia; Crawford Co., Bucyrus; Lake Co., Painesville.
 Dec. 19-23—Morgan Co., Chesterhill; Stark Co., Massillon; Wyandot Co., Upper Sandusky; Ashtabula Co., Jefferson.

Jan. 2-6—Hocking Co., Logan; Wayne Co., Wooster; Hardin Co., Kenton; Trumbull Co., Warren.

Jan. 9-13—Ross Co., South Salem; Delaware Co., Delaware; Allen Co., Lima; Mahoning Co., Canfield.

Jan. 16-20—Highland Co., Hillsboro; Licking Co., Summit Station; Hancock Co., Findlay; Portage Co., Ravenna.

Jan. 23-27—Warren Co., Lebanon; Madison Co., London; Wood Co., Bowling Green; Summit Co., Inland.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3—Hamilton Co., Harrison; Miami Co., West Milton; Fulton Co., Wauseon; Medina Co., Medina.

Feb. 6-10—Butler Co., Hamilton; Mercer Co., Celina; Williams Co., Bryan; Cuyhoga Co., Berea.

Feb. 13-17—Anglaize Co., Wapakoneta; Defiance Co., Hicksville; Lorain Co., Elyria; Montgomery Co., German town.

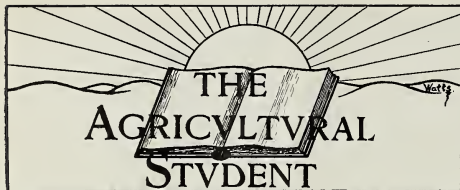
Feb. 20-24—Preble Co., Eaton; Shelby Co., Sidney; Paulding Co., Paulding; Ashland Co., Ashland.

Feb. 27-Mar. 3—Green Co., Xenia; Logan Co., Bellefontaine; Van Wert Co., Van Wert.

Mar. 6-10—Fayette Co., Washington C. H.; Union Co., Richwood; Putnam Co., Leipsie.

Mar. 13-17—Adams Co., Cherry Forks; Champaign Co., Mechanicsburg; Huron Co., Chicago.

Applications for these schools should have reached the Extension office by July 1. No more schools can be secured for this year. Those desiring schools for next year should get busy and get their applications in early.



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EDITORIAL STAFF

H. M. Call, '11 Editor-in-Chief
E. R. Hurst, '11 Business Manager

Associate Editors:

H. A. Marsh, '11. Wm. Bembower, '11.
S. R. Guard, '12. G. G. Hayes, '12.
Earl Jones, '12. R. O. Brigham, '12.

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Editorial

The large increase in new students in the Agricultural College this year has caused no little comment, both here and elsewhere. The total enrollment is 649, as compared with 454 for last year, being an increase of about 35 per cent., which is far above the total increase of the University as a whole. Not only here, but in all the Agricultural Colleges of this country, the number of students enrolled is the greatest on record. Last year after some investigation it was estimated that at least 15,000 young men were studying agriculture in the colleges. Probably 20,000 or more are enrolled this year. This certainly looks good

for the advancement of this great industry, and goes to show that there is an ever increasing interest in scientific farming, not only throughout this state, but the country as a whole. The awakening can undoubtedly be attributed to many causes. The extension departments, through their literature and force of instructors, have been instrumental in promoting agricultural education and stirring the people to point of action. The work of the experiment stations and the colleges themselves, the prices of farm products and the financial outlook of agriculture, and the increased prosperity of the farmers as a whole, are all influencing factors. All of these go to show that we are becoming great agriculturally, which will further be demonstrated this coming year, when the culmination will be reached, in the greatest agricultural event of the nation—the National Corn Exposition.

The trials and tribulations of the freshmen on entering college are many. Some of them are leaving home for the first time, are being put out on their own resources, and are meeting the world face to face. The many obstacles which they encounter are quite often discouraging and hope of overcoming them is apparently impossible, thus causing some of the unfortunate ones to drop out. A system of advisors has been adopted by the College to assist the new students, to make them feel that there is someone who cares for them and to whom they can go for consultation and instructions. There are always two sides to everything—a dark side and a bright side; one is just as easy to pursue as the other, but we are liable to get despondent and fall into the former. To the unfortunates, this motto seems to be most fitting:

"We are going to make life worth living,
 For joys outnumber woes;
 Today is better than yesterday
 And tomorrow still better grows."

MASS MEETING.

On September 23 a mass meeting of the students in the Agricultural College was called by Dean H. C. Price. The purposes of the meeting were to announce the system of advisors that has been adopted in the college and to get the students together in one body so that they might become acquainted and also arouse a little spirit and enthusiasm.

Dean Price gave some very good advice when he said that everyone should be a "booster" and take an interest in the affairs of the college. Although the college is not perfect, it ranks well and should be the pride and delight of all its members, upon whom its rank largely depends.

Prof. C. S. Plumb gave a very good talk on past conditions and the importance of patriotism and college spirit.

Supt. A. B. Graham talked on the standard of the college student, his opportunities and the rank given to the college as judged by the students. He also spoke of the training which it afforded and the ideas and feelings of many men when they enter.

CARE OF FARM IMPLEMENTS.

One of the most serious leaks on the farm is in the poor care taken of farm implements when not in use. As soon as the season is over, binders and

other machinery, no longer needed this year, should be carefully cleaned; the grease and dirt should be removed from the bearings, and these should be carefully oiled and all bright parts greased, to prevent rusting. Preparations should be made for replacing any broken or defective parts.

If time does not permit of all this, make a memorandum to be governed by on some stormy day, and then see that everything is put in readiness for the next harvesting or haying season. Get the repairs and place them on the machine at once. Take care of the plows. Get them under cover. Clean and grease the bright parts, so that, when wanted next spring, they will scour and save the time so many farmers lose in putting their implements into working order.

NEW INSTRUCTOR IN FORESTRY.

The Associate Professorship which has recently been created at Ohio State is being held by Mr. C. H. Goetz. He comes to us with a wide experience, having been with numerous lumber companies, etc., also having spent one and one-half years in the U. S. Army service in the Philippine Islands.

He is a graduate of Michigan Agricultural College in Forestry, spending one year in post graduate work in the same institution after having received his degree.

Previous to coming here he has been with the Forestry Department at the Washington State College.

There are over sixty students at present taking work in Forestry.



ALUMNI NOTES



R. L. Shields, '07, who has been employed in the Ohio State University Agricultural Extension Work, has been elected Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College and will have general charge of the instruction in that institution as pertains to live stock matters.

O. L. Eckman, '04, for some time in charge of the dairy and testing of the dairy cattle at the Hartman Stock Farm, Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed in charge of the instruction of Animal Husbandry at the New Hampshire State College.

J. C. McNutt, '07, who has been in Animal Husbandry work in the New Hampshire State College, has been called to North Carolina to take charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of that state.

J. L. Edmonds, '08, who for two years has occupied the position of Assistant in the Minnesota University, has removed to Urbana, Illinois, to be instructor in horse lines of teaching and investigation in the Illinois University.

G. W. Hood, '10, has been traveling through the southern states the past summer as an Inspector for the Bureau of Entomology. He now has a fellowship here in the Entomology Department.

H. C. Thompson, '09, who has been Assistant Professor of Horticulture at the Mississippi Agricultural College for the past year and a half, has gone to the South Carolina Agricultural College.

T. D. Phillips, '10, has a position here at the University with the Rural Economics Department.

B. W. Anspen, '10, goes to the Mississippi Agricultural College as Assistant Professor of Horticulture, occupying the position formerly held by H. C. Thompson.

J. H. Gourley, '08, who has been Assistant Horticulturist at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has secured a position with the Extension Department.

George Livingston, '09, for the past year Assistant Agronomist at the Iowa Agricultural College, has accepted a position with the Extension Department.

N. Chakrabarti, '10, is attending Cornell University. After two months he will return to his home in Calcutta, India.

R. K. Das, '10, has a fellowship at the University of Missouri in the Animal Husbandry Department.

O. W. Ragin, '10, is at his home in Forney, Texas, where he has a position in a cotton mill.

D. R. Van Natta, '10, has a position as superintendent of an 800 acre farm near Cincinnati.

Warren R. Clum, '10, is engaged in tilling the soil at his home near Thornville, Ohio.

L. L. Mowls, '10, has been judging stock at county fairs in Ohio this year.

C. M. Richardson, '10, is farming at his home near Willoughby, Ohio.

W. H. Darst, '10, has a position with the Extension Department.

W. J. Davis, '08, has purchased a farm near Plain City, Ohio.

J. M. Cadwallader, '10, has a position in the Dairy Department.

(Continued on page 28.)



NEWS NOTES



Secretary Sandles, of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, reports that all debts of the state fair this year will be paid. There was a deficit of between \$20,000 and \$25,000, due to the street car disturbance at that time. The fair board was about \$17,000 to the good last year: this will be used to make up the deficit. The total expense of the fair this year was \$75,000.

W. L. Lloyd, of the department of co-operation of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, has been chosen by the executive committee of the Ohio Corn Improvement Association to manage the Ohio State Corn Show of the Ohio Corn Improvement Association, to be held in conjunction with the National Corn Exposition, January 30 to February 11.

On Sept. 24, the class in Farm Management, under Prof. H. C. Price, visited the Hess and Slyh farms, northwest of the University.

A number of the Animal Husbandry students attended the Horse Show given at the Country Club grounds, east of the city, on Oct. 1.

The very short crop in timothy seed this year is causing a very high price. The present wholesale price is \$4.25 to \$5.00 per bushel.

On Oct. 1, the class in Farm Management visited the Glenbrook Dairy Farm, east of the city.

Prof. Marshall judged hogs at the Virginia State Fair, week of Oct. 3d.

THE WORLD'S RECORD THREE-YEAR-OLD.

The world's record three-year-old Gurnsey cow, "Dairymaid of Pinehurst," will be one of the big attractions at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, Oct. 20-29. Her owner, Mr. W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa, has consented to exhibit her because of the great interest manifested by dairymen in this wonderful cow.

The enrollment of students in the Department of Animal Husbandry of the Ohio State University has passed all previous records in a striking degree. Last year there were 90 in the freshmen four-year class on Market Classes and Grades of Cattle and Sheep and this year over 160 are enrolled. There are also about 50 men in the first year two-year course, making a total of over 200 new students. Including the other more advanced classes, about 300 four-year and two-year students are taking the Animal Husbandry work. This is a very large enrollment for this work in an American college.

Ohio State University makes a special effort to emphasize the teaching side of the work in Animal Husbandry. Three men are constantly employed in teaching at the University, and other instructors during the winter short course and in the agricultural extension field bring the instructional force in this department up to about seven men.

The first Farmers' Reading Course Bulletin will be on "Soil Formation," by Prof. Alfred Vivian.

THE BABY FEEDING DEMONSTRATION.

What promises to be one of the most interesting educational features of the National Dairy Show at Chicago is the baby feeding demonstration to be conducted by the City Health Department, The United Charities and the Chicago Milk Commission. A large number of babies, from six to eight months of age, will be in charge of trained nurses day and night and will be fed according to scientific methods on milk examined bacteriologically right at the Show. Substantial prizes will be offered the mothers of these babies and these awards will be made on a practical and scientific basis. In addition to instructing and entertaining the visitors at the Show, it is hoped to make this feature one of great value to the mothers of bottle-fed babies.

THE BIG CHEESE.

The big full cream cheese made expressly for the National Dairy Show to be held in Chicago, Oct. 20-29, has been safely landed in a cold storage warehouse in the city where it is being cured. The cheese is so big that the maker built it upon a freight car, using a great hoop of galvanized iron 15 feet in circumference. It required over twenty tons of milk to furnish the curd for the cheese, which is four feet and eight inches in diameter and three feet nine and one-half inches in height. It is of fine quality and is believed to be the largest cheese ever made.

H. B. Bower, '10, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been chosen as an Assistant in Soils and also is enrolled as a graduate student. Before coming here, he spent some time in plant breeding work at Illinois Agricultural College.

BUTTER SCULPTORS AT WORK.

In addition to exhibits of sculptured butter at the National Dairy Show, the actual work of making the figures will be demonstrated by two Chicago artists who have been engaged for the entire Show. They will work upon a raised platform in plain view of the audience from all sides. After the figures are completed, they will be placed in the big refrigerator.

The old Veterinary Hospital has been remodeled for the use of the farm mechanics' work of the Agronomy Department. The main part has been floored with concrete and will be used for laboratory work. A 30x86 ft. addition for the storage of machinery has been built on the rear. The front has been fitted up for offices and small classrooms. A number of new pieces of machinery have been secured and will be put in place as soon as changes are completed.

The policy of the Animal Husbandry department is to urge the young men of Ohio to return to their homes after completing their college work. Here should be an opportunity for a great field of usefulness. Some men, however, have no real opportunity on the home farm, and the ranks of teachers, investigators and others must be supplied from qualified men trained in the college.

The equipment and facilities at Ohio State are such as to justify the very large support which the Animal Husbandry Department at present is getting from the young men of Ohio as well as from other parts of the country.

G. A. Dix, of last year's stock judging team, judged stock at a Pennsylvania county fair this summer.

THE MACHINERY DISPLAY.

Exhibitors of creamery and dairy machinery at the National Dairy Show promise the most complete showing of their lines ever made. In spite of the fact that almost perfection seems to have been reached in the production of such goods each year sees a great improvement; labor saving and more sanitary devices are being continually invented. A study of the best in this line alone repays the dairy farmer or the factory operator for time and money expended in making the trip.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of hay is 1.34 tons, as compared with 1.42 as finally estimated in 1909, 1.52 tons in 1908, and a ten-year average of 1.44 tons. A total production of 60,116,000 tons is thus indicated, as compared with 64,938,000 tons finally estimated in 1909. The average quality is 92.5, against 93.0 last year, and a ten-year average of 90.8.

The cost of building and renewing fences and other farm structures is so important an item in the expenditures of the farmer that Farmers' Bulletin No. 387 should be in the hands of every farmer. It is devoted to the preservative treatment of lumber, posts, etc., on the farm.

Professors H. M. Bainer and H. B. Bonebright, of the Colorado Experiment Station, have published in Bulletin 161 very complete directions for the manufacture of cement and concrete fence posts.

The average conditions of apples on September 1 was 46.8, against 47.8 last month, 44.5 on September 1, 1909, 52.1 in 1908, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 54.7.

During the period from July 3d to Aug. 11th records from 154 cows have been accepted for entry in the Holstein-Friesian Advanced Register; fourteen of which were extended to thirty days, one to sixty days and one to ninety days. This herd of 154 animals, of which over 57 per cent. were heifers with first or second calf, produced in seven consecutive days 59,346.1 pounds of milk, containing 2,031.123 pounds of butter fat, thus showing an average of 3.42 per cent. fat. The average production for each cow was 385.4 pounds of milk, containing 13.189 pounds of butter fat; equivalent to 55.1 pounds or over 26 quarts of milk per day and 15.4 pounds of the best commercial butter per week.

Preliminary returns indicate a Winter Wheat yield of about 15.8 bushels per acre, or a total of about 458,294,000 bushels, as compared with 15.8 and 446,366,000 bushels, respectively, as finally estimated last year. The average quality of the crop is 92.6, against 90.3 last year.

The Extension Department will have four men in Agronomy work: George Livingston, E. D. Waid, W. H. Darst and D. W. Galehouse. There will be four extension schools in operation every week during the winter months, each school to continue five days.

The average condition of the oat crop when harvested was 83.3, against 81.5 last month, 83.8 when harvested last year, 69.7 in 1908, and a ten-year average when harvested of 79.5.

The advanced judging class in Animal Husbandry, under Prof. F. R. Marshall, visited Thomas Johnson's Stock Farm, Oct. 3.

The North room in Townshend Hall on the main floor has undergone extensive improvement of the Agronomy Department. It has been divided into two general laboratories and a private research laboratory, a storage room and two double-walled constant temperature rooms for germination work.

The average condition of corn on September 1 was 78.2, as compared with 79.3 last month, 74.6 on September 1, 1909, 79.4 on September 1, 1908, and 79.5 the ten-year average on Sept. 1.

G. A. Clelland, a former student, reports a bumper fruit crop on the farm of A. J. Riggs, near Gallipolis, Ohio. Mr. Clelland was recently married and now operates this farm.

Professors Wendell Paddock and W. R. Lazenby attended the National Convention of Vegetable Growers at Grand Rapids, Mich., during the last week of September.

The Veterinary Department has purchased an ambulance which is used for conveying disabled cats and dogs to and from their hospital.

The class in vegetable gardening of the Horticultural Department has been remodeling the old green house, and will do some experimental work on soils, fertilizers and different methods of sterilization of soils.

The average condition of white potatoes on September 1 was 70.5, against 75.8 last month, 80.9 on September 1, 1909, 73.7 in 1908, and a ten-year average on September 1 of 79.8.

During the past year there has been a great demand for men trained in Animal Husbandry at the Ohio State University, and many important positions have been filled this summer and fall by Ohio graduates.

The fall work on the University Farm is being pushed rapidly. On Saturday, October 1, fifty-six students were employed on the farm, about 40 of whom were cutting corn.

The September issue of the Agricultural College Extension Bulletin is about "Our Insect Friends and Foes." This is a subject which should be of general interest.

Alumni Notes

(Continued from page 24)

C. E. Snyder, '09, for the past year Assistant Editor of the National Stockman and Farmer, has taken the position of instructor in Animal Husbandry at the University of Minnesota.

Philip Luginbill '10, has a position with the Bureau of Entomology and is located at Perdue University.

H. E. Allen, '09, who is Assistant in Animal Husbandry at the Virginia Agricultural College, has been called to Perdue University to be Instructor in Animal Husbandry.

Leslie J. Hoyt, '10, is with the Proctor & Gamble Soap Co., Cincinnati, O.

TWO OF A KIND.

William had just returned from college, resplendent in peg-top trousers, silk hosiery, a fancy waistcoat and a necktie that spoke for itself. He entered the library where his father was reading. The old gentleman looked up and surveyed his son. The longer he looked, the more disgusted he became.

"Son," he finally blurted out, "you look like a fool!"

Later the old major who lived next door came in and greeted the boy heartily. "William," he said, with undisguised admiration, "you look just like your father did twenty years ago when he came back from school!"

"Yes," replied William with a smile, "so father was telling me."—National Stockman and Farmer.

A CAUTIOUS COUNTRYMAN.

As a precaution against members of Congress using the government mails for private purposes at the expense of the federal treasury, the envelopes in which free garden seeds are sent to constituents, bear in one corner this inscription:

"Penalty for private use, three hundred dollars."

The other day Representative William A. Rodenberg, of Illinois, received the following letter from a farmer to whom he had sent a package of seed:

"Dear Congressman Rodenberg: I return under separate cover the seed you sent me, as I would use them for private purposes, and this would make me liable to the three hundred dollars fine."—The Popular Magazine.

OCTOBER.

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—Farm Journal.

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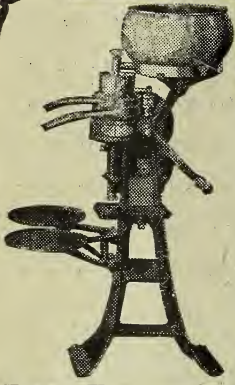
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